Richmond Enquirer.

BY TYLER * ALLEGRE.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1861. Grant still presses, soli assculis, still spug gles for the prize. So far, he has, at least, done no werse than his predectssore; indeed. he has done more than any of them. Lie coln's remark, that "any other commander the array of the Potemae has had would have recrossed the Rapidan, after the first day's reception," was true, and the future will show whether more real generalship would not have been exhibited by General Grant, had he followed the example of McClellan, Burnside, Hooker and Meade. But Grant has advanced he is several miles nearer Richmond than when he delivered his first battle on the Rapidan. General Lee claims merely to have repelled the enemy in every assault, but with very great slaughter to the enemy. Grant fights, and is repulsed; his direct advance effectually checked, he moves off on a line not disjuted,

mond, claims the victory. . The advance of Grant is the main, but not the only attack, upon Richmond. Butler, with a vast armada, ascends James river, and, landing at Bermuda Hundreds, cuts the reilroad and proceeds to invest the city on the South-side. Gen. Beauregard is called up from Charleston, and, having collected the army destined for the immediate defence of the city, on Monday last broke up the investment, drove off the investing army, and now holds them cowering within their own fortifieations and under the protection of their gans boats. The various raids that were auxiliary to the main attacks, have all been expended, and the damages done have been repaired.

and because he is a few miles nearer Rich-

Such is the aspect of military affairs. Under the blessings of Providence, the skill of cor generals and the valor and endurance of our holdiers, this great and long threatened advance has been checked, and, if not defeated, so materially broken that the assaults of the enemy are "easily" repulsed. The country must find much in this aspect of affairs for gratitude to God and for thankful affection to the army. But, however promising and favariable may be the present, the end is not yet; our deliverance has not been secured, our lib erties are yet to be won. Much has been nobly-done, but much more remains to be ac-

e mplished. Notwithstanding the success that has at tended Generals Legand Beauregavi, blunder, have taken place elsewhere, upon which, at pre-ent, we shall not comment, but to which at a future time we may recur. Let all now seck to aid the cause to the uttermost. Forgetting, if possible, the errors of some, let u all endeaver, no withstanding the incubus that sometimes paralyzes our arms, to do all in our power for the cause.

THE LOUAL TROOPS.

The recent formidable demonstration ag this city, from various quarters, rendered it accessary to call upon the local treeps and the city militia to aid in resisting the enemy. These organizations, it is needless to say, have responded with cheerfulness and algority to the summons, and have borne, without a murmur, the hardships of rough weather, and a service for which they had umile very inadequate preparation. But certainly all imme diate danger to Richmond has new passed away. Butler's and Sheridan's forces have both been foiled in their designs and no longer press at our gues. Nevertheless, the ideal organizations are still kept in the field, just as if they constituted a permanent corpto garrison fortifications. The business of the public departments is arrested and the industrial system of our city virtually storaged. Stores are closed and prices thereby enhanced. to the great suffering of the people. If there he a clear necessity for all this none would be ourselves, but seeing none whatever, we think it high time these troops were allowed to repair to their homes and resume their customary pursuits. If they shall be wanted again they can readily be got to gether at the tap of the drum, and they will assemble and fight with the more readmers when they know that there is no disposition to subject them to

COAFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS.

busines and unnecessary parviou in the camp

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Toursday, May 1918, 1564. SENATE.

The Senate met at twelve c'elick, and wa called to order by Hon. R. M. T. HUSTER, of

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Doggarr, of the M. E.

Church.
House joint esselution of thanks to Major General N. B. Forrest, and the officers and men of his command for their brilliant camasign in Mississippi, West Tennessee and Kentucky, was taken up and pas ed.

House joint resolution, authorizing the au dising of accounts of members for yay and faileage (doubling the present rates,) was

taken up, read three times and passed.

The Committee on Finance were discharged from the consideration of the bill declaratory of the meaning of the second section of un net to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds, approved Feb-

ruary 17, 1864.

The Committee on Military Affairs were discharged trom the further consideration of senate resolution of thanks to Maj. Gan Forcest, his efficers and mea.

The Senate was informed that the House

had passed bills authorizing the appointment of commissaries for regiments of cavalry, and joint resolution requiring the department of ightice to furnish the standing committees of the two houses with printed copies of the acts of Congress.

Mr. SPARROW, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, with an amendment, a bill to provide compensation for non-commissioned officers, soldiers and marines on de-tailed service, which was read three times and

The bill to aid any State in procuring re cords of the service of its troops in the pre-The Committee on Finance was discharged

from the consideration of a potition of Eliza Maury for a pension allowed her by the United States. The petition was ordered to be laid on the table, to be taken up at such time as the subject of pensions shall engage the attention of Congress.

Mr. Sparkow, from the Judicisty Committee.

off-red the following presmble and resolution:
Whereas, information in relation to our miliary and naval services, and as to the relative strength of different parts of our lines and defences; have at times been published in some of the public newspapers of the Confederacy; and Whereas, such information so published (and which is believed in most cases to have been done undvertently and thoughtlessly, and without any

such information in regard to army and pary

disclose to the means any facts which he may use to car in jury. The resultion was agreed to. The Committee on Military Affairs were discharged from the further consideration of the bill in reference to si-ff officers, and prescribing their duties. The same committee their duties. The same committee were cla-charged from the mether consideration of a resolution to reduce the sumber of cavalry on ac-

and of want of foreste.

A compare and a way to say I from the Presiof manamuting a in the covernor g slature of his State, asserting the jurisdicon and sovereign'y of Virginia over all her boundary.

On motion of Mr. Carenton, the decu-ments were isid on the table and ordered to be

On motion of Mr. Spannow, the Senate reolved into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 11 o'clock. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Minnegerode, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS. The Speaker laid before the House messa es from the President, transmitting certain stimates for necessary appropriations. RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The House took up for consideration th Senate amendment to the House bill to exempt milroad companies from the payment of import duties and taxation on machinery and olling stock. The amendment was agreed to.

HABEAS CORPUS. The House took up for consideration the secial order of the day, being the resolution Mr. Feore, of Tennessee, advocating the repeal of the act of last session suspending the privilege of the w:it of habeas corpus. Mr. Flore advocated strongly the passage of the resolution, since it was in accordance with the resolutions unanimously passed by the Mississippi Legislature, requesting their representatives in Congress, and instructing their Senators to use all endeaver to have the

act repealed. et repealed.
He acclared the act to be unconstitutional. Our Constitution gives a man the right to be confronted by his accusers and to demand a trial. The act of treason was not a military tried by a civil, and not a military tribunal. Econ as far leack as the days when the Magna John, this right was given of trial by jury. and thir and open trial, in open court. is not the case under this law; the criminal is tried in a secret chamber of the War Department, (he spoke that which he knew) and not

by a jury of twelve of his peers.

Mr. Foore drew a parallel between the alien and sedition act of 1798 and the present law suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corrus, and read the protest of the

Kentucky Legislature.

He also quoted the bill of rights of the Constitution of the Confederate States in support of his theory of the unconstitutionality of the law under consideration and discussion. Some say that this law was particularly in-

tended for the benefit of certain papers in the Confederacy. He knew it at the time, but he was not afraid of the newspapers. He knew what they were; he had established two or Semetimes they told the truth, sometimes lies; cometimes they published sense, ometimes fustian; sometimes they were inderendent, sometimes slavish; but they did ot do any harm. He had been appealed to, time and time again, at the last session to vote for the suspension of the writ of habeas for us, and to vote to send troops to cut the throats of the people of South Carolina; but he efused to do it. Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Mis-

cippi had expressed their opinion as to the habeas corpus act.
Mr. Chillron, of Ala., said he did not rec-l-

on the subject.

Mr. Foors said she had expressed no opinon before the passage of this act, but had im-

empt to enforce the act.
He had stood, not long since, by the Goverer of Georgia, at Milledgeville, and in his

here, and beneath it was the motto seen by Constanting as he was marching at the head of his army: "in his signs vinces." The Vice President of the Confederate States was there. and no matter who rises up against him, nothing can ever soil his proud escutcheon; and

law? It could do no harm, and would do much good. He appealed to the House to vote for its repeal.

Mr Rives, of Va., obtained the floor, and

and that he did not accept the general challengt of the learned gentieman from Tennes-sect out this law had been misunderstood very much. He had not the honor of being a member of the last Congress; consequently have time to form again before we could get had voted neither for ner against the measure, and, it there had been any party feeling, he the a clear necessity for all this none would be had belonged to no party, and was unbiased for ready to perceive and appreciate it than If the House pleused, and would postpone the subject till to-m rrow, he would address it during the morning hour.

The subject was postponed till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

THE TERRITORIAL BOUNDARIES The Speaker laid before the House a commanication from the Governor of Virginia, transmitting joint re-olutions of the General Assembly of Virginia, asserting the jurisdiction of the State over her natural boundaries Ordered to be printed and and referred to the Judiciary, Committee.

PAY OF MEMBERS. The Spraken also had before the House of Secare bill doubling the present pay of mem-

bers of Congress.

Mr. Moork, of Kentucky, moved to suspend the rules to consider the bill. The motion was

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN HOSPITALS. On motion of Mr. Farmow, of South Caro-na, the House adopted a resolution instructing the Surgeon General to issue such rules and regulations as shall admit members of Congress to the hospitals in all parts of the Confederacy a

any and all hours. On motion, the House adjourned.

DEATH OF GEN. THOMAS GREEN. We find the following in the Shraveport "News" of the 15th ult:

HEADQU'S DIST. WESTERN LA.) Manstield, La., April 13th, 1864. General Orders, ?

was over wont to be, in the first line of battle.—
His spirit has flown to the happy home of heroes,
where the kindred spirit of Alfred Mouten
swaited it. Throughout broad Texas, throughout

descented Louisiana, mourning will sadden every heart. Great is the loss to family and friends much greater is the loss to this army and to me For many weary months those two have served me. Amidst the storm of battle, by the lonely camp fire, at the solitary outpost, my heart has learned to love them.

Their families shall be as mine; their friends my triends. To have been their beloved friend

and trusted commander, is the highest earthly bonor I can ever attain. Soldiers! the fall of these heroes shall not be

in vain. Inspired by their examples, the army will achieve great thing. Moistonel by the blood of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Blair's landing, the tree of national independence will grow apace and soon overshadow the land, so that all may repose in peace under its grateful shade. The memory of our glorious dead is a rich legacy to future greatness, and their names will

he remembered as the chosen heroes and martyrs of the chivatric Southern race. The colors of the cavalry corps of this army will be draped for thirty days, in memory of the late heroic commander.

R. TAYLOR,
Msj. Gen. Comd'g.

DIED. DIFD.

Dien, from a shell wound received in the galant charge upon the enemy's breastworks, near Brewr,'s Bluff, on the 16th he-tant, H. A. K. STANFIELD, company K. Warrenton Riffer, 17th regiment Va. volunteers, Corse's Brigode, ago! 28 years.

New York papers please copy.

inadvertently and thoughtlessly, and without any soil intention.) is thought to have been at times detrimental to our cause and of advantage to the anany; and

Whereas, it is believed that the public interest requires that such publications should be prevented for the future.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to caquire if any legislation is mecessary to prevent hereafter the publications of guch information in regard to army and vary

May Billed, at the fight at New Market, on the 16th instant, and the fight at New Market, on the 16th instant, Cadet HENRY J. JONES, aged 17 years, son of Thomas G. Jones, deceased, of King William, a noble and brave youth.

The New York papers please copy.

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[seporar boggersp wherein or the sugarest] obliged to

times in this Department.

Pullie have been making desperate attempts grass will be of little value, and therefore I do not want any pay." Virginiars have a The Yankee Generals Averill, Levell and to occupy the country, and, I regret to say, right to brig on old Virginia, and I which. with too much success. I have no doubt that Virginia, enclosing resolutions adopted by the their invasion was based upon the cortainty of Grant's success before Rehmond, which would thus have enabled them to take full and entire possession of Virginia at one grand blow. Gen. Lee, however, has had something to say in the execution of this programme, and has, fortunately, very seriously interfered with it.

Your readers have no doubt heard all about the capture of Dublin, and the subsequent movement of the enemy on New riversbridge. and, as I know very little of the particulars,

I will not attempt to relate them.
On Sunday night last General Morgan left Saltville for the purpose of occupying Laurel Creek Gap, and prevent the approach of Gen-erals Averill and Duffie, who were reported to be at Jeffersonville. His command reached reached the gap after a very fatiguing march over a rough and difficult road, about two o'clock, A. M., on Monday morning. Scents were despatched towards Jeffersonville, who returned about three o'clock, P. M., and gave the information that the enemy were moving upon Wytheville. It now became a matter of the utmost importance to reach there in time to meet them, and the command was ordered to move. They reached a point about thirtytwo miles from here by eleven o'clock, P. M. and went into camp. . The next morning, at six o'clock, the column was put in motion and arrived in town at 3 o'clock. A camp was selected, and the order given to cusaddle and teed the horses, which by this time was very ecessary, as they had not been fed but once

since leaving Saltville.

Searcely had the saddles been removed before it was announced that the enemy were approaching in strong force through Crocket's ap. Crittenden, with the forces of Colonel ffence; it was a civil offence. It should be Bowen and Lieutenant Colonel Cook, was ordered to occupy the Gap and contest their advance. Colonel Giltner's brigade and Charle was rescued from the tyrant King General Morgan's old brigade, under the laber this right was given of trial by jury command of Lieut, Col. R. A. Alston, were ordered to move rapidly by a circuitous reute through the woods and attack the enemy vigor asly in their rear. By the time they had reached a position to command the entrance of the Gap, the enemy had failen back and were drawn up in line of battle on a very high hill in an open field, which commanded the whole country in their front. The country here is a succession of high and beautifully loping hills, and in fine cultivation. In a few minutes after their arrival on the ground in front of the enemy, Giltner's and Aiston's of lattie, and the order to advance was given. The men responded to it by a cremendous shout, which made the Yankees tremble .-Never were any triops known to advance with more steadiness and determination.— Their officers, instead of being required b urge them forward, were obliged to check their impetuosity, to preserve the line. Never was there a more beautiful sight than was exhibited by those brave mon marching with eager impatience to attack an enemy who were so strongly posted, and could be plainly seen greatly to outnumber them. Not a man faltered, but all seemed to contend who should te in the lead. As I gazed carnestly on the short distance that intervened between the two hostile columns and saw it growing less very rapidly, the anxiety and suspense was painful. Who among that noble band was to be the first to fell. Directly there is a treleet that A alsama had expressed any opinion mendous roar of nuskerry, which is followed by a volley from the earlines of the Yankees. which does not, however, cheek the advance of our line in the least. Volley after volley posed penalties on her judges should they at- are fired in quick succession, and the sound reverberates through the long chain of hitls. The Yanke's saw we were "going for them," and could not stand it, and their line begins to hand was a flog, on which was inscribed : yield. With a wild shout we press forward, State Rights, State Sovereignty and Freedom and soon their whole line is in retreat. Find its own death knell. Assuring you that I they could retire, they wheel and form again With another of those shouts which the Yankers have heard so often, that they know what it means, our men continue to advance, the enemy's line is again broken, and they fall

hack to another hill.

About this time Colonel Orittenden's force, were for a minitary dictator, and openly in front of the left flunk of the energy. In another minute the sense of artillery is heard and a shell explicits right in the minitary is heard and shell explicits of right in the minitary is heard. But why not repeal this law, this obnoxious law? It could do no harm and would be men on the left was now unknown of our men on the left was now unknown of our men on the left was now unknown of our men on the left was now unknown of our men on the left was now unknown of our men on the left was now unknown of our men on the left was now unknown of our men on the left was now unknown of our men on the left was now unknown of our men on the left was now unknown of our men on the left was now unknown of our men on the left was now unknown of our men on the left was now unknown of our men on the left was now unknown of our men on the left was now unknown of our men on the left was now unknown of our men on the left was now unknown of our men on the left was now unknown of our men of the men of the men of the men on the left was now unknown of our men of the men shell after shell into their retreating column, and if the difficulty of climbing the steep and if the difficulty of climbing the steep hills had not prevented a rapid pursuit, the retreat would such have become a rout. The Yankees being dismounted in front of their horses whenever they were driven back, would made the steep and t hills had not prevented a repol pursuit, the retreat would suon have become a rout. The mount and go back so rapidly that they would up with them. After driving them in this manner for nearly five miles, we saw, with sorrew, that the sun was declining. did I wish so earnestly for two hours more of daylight. Just two hours and we could have captured the entire force or cut them up very bally, for we were rapidly getting them into such a position that it would have been impossible for then to escape. About sandown our last line was formed and a halt ordered, as it was evider t we could gain nothing by pursuing them after dark. Many of the men eriod out: "C 1onel, just permit us to charge them once mo-o and then we will be willing to qu't." Pro-dence, however, required of Ceneral Morgan that the pursuit should cease, and the order being given to re'urn to eamp, was quietly and regretfully obeyed. Our command had marched thirty-five miles on horse back, fought five hours, and had to march back eight miles to camp. Notwithstanding the great fatigue the men and horses had under gine, and the fact that our horses had not had not been fed f r two days, G n. Mergar determined to take advantage of this victory, and before the enemy could be reinforced at Rocky Cap, to send an expedition to capture their wagons at that place. Major Cascell, with his battalion, was therefore ordered to proceed at once to that point and capture the wagons. He and his command cheerfully beyed, and I hope when we next hear from him, that he has mot with success. Our I se in this engagement was small-not more than forty in killed and wounded, twenty-one of which were of Alston's brigade. The loss of the enemy was much greater, as they left upon the field in killed alone, nearly as many as we had in killed and wounded. Gan. Averill, one of the Yankee Cenerals, was wounded in the head, (we are informedeby a lady whose house was in the rear of the Yankee lines,) early in the fight. It was Gen. Morgan's purpose to renew the attack at daylight; but the enemy, taking advantage of the night,

made their escape.

This is a very important victory, as it was evidently the intention of the Yankees to destroy the lead mines and Salt Works, if they had succeeded in getting by this point. This is the testimony of all the prisoners, a

few of whom were taken.

It is a singular coincidence that this fight took place on the anniversary of the battle of Greasy Creek, in Kontucky, where General Morgan defeated a vastly superior force of the enemy, driving them so rapidly ever the Cum-berland river, that many of them were drowned. It was fought, also, on similar ground, and then we would have captured a nuch larger number of prisoners but for the difficulty of pursuit, on account of the steepness of the hills.

As seen as we can get something for our horses and men to eat, we will again take af-ter Mr. Averill, and I am much mistaken of he is not made to regret that he ever came into this country. He will think it is a long way back to where he started before he gets

The citizens of this place are very kind to ue, and give us all they can spare, and I hope they may be spared for the future from any further incursions from the harbarians. When we arrived here, they were in a great state of excitement, and all were preparing for a general stampede; and we did not get here a

novements and the military didences, as may FROM GEN, MOROAR'S COMMAND. This manner is a literate health-refers been Water May 11, 1864.

Since my last letter we have been stirring mass in this Department.

With the stirring may 11, 1864.

With the stirring mass of the sti I know very well, if they get here, rails and berealter, the rest of the States will submit to it without irritation.

SEMI-OCCASIONAL. For the Enquirer. AMP 50TH GROEGIA REGIMENT, A. N. V.,] May 21, 1864.

Col. Jack Brown, commanding 59th Georgia Regiment :

Colonel-It is with a thrill of delight that ve again hall your presence in our midst after a long, tedicus and irksome confinement in the prisons of our cruel and hated enemy. In the name and behalf of the officers and ien of the 59th Georgia Regiment, we (the committee undersigned, appointed by the regment.) present you with a war-steed and equipments, which we beg you to accept as a testimonic of their scatterable affection as an associate and friend; their high esteem and appreciation of your morit as an officer and companionion in arms, and of their unlounded and unwavering confidence in y u as their efficient, brave and gallant commander. to presenting you with this slight testimo-

nial of our admiration of your past career in this, our great struggle for constitutional liberry, we would invoke for you a bright and prosper us future, in which new laurels will be added to the tame already wen. We are, Colene!,

most respectfully yours,

Captain Jon W Hercherson, Captain B. F. Burton, A. Q M, Corporal J. Wilson, Co. A., Captain J. W. Sparks, Co. B. Private G J. McCants, Co. C. Sergeant J. R. Gladden, Co. D, ergeant T. M. Hernden, Co. E, Private J. B. Odarn, Co. F. Lieut, W. C. Bean, Co. C. Private W. W. Duke, Co. H, Private S. W. Reynolds, Co. K. Committee.

UBADique Stir GA Reg't, A. N. VA. ? May 2d, 1864. S

Gestlemen-1 have this day received from you, as the representative of the 59th Georgia egiment, a complimentary note, tendering

me a beautiful horse and equipments, as a testimonial of your respect and esteem. The mutificent gift is accepted, and the compliment duly appreciated, although entirely unexpected and unmerited. May the noble numal never dieumess in the midst of battle, while bearing your commander in assisting origades were dismounted and formed in line to defend our sacred homes from the ruthless invasions of the hatel foe. Long, long ago you selected me without a dissenting voice, year Colonel, and, since then, I am happy to ay nothing has ever occurred to disturb trendly relations or interrupt our mutual af-Your hearty gratuistions upon my delivery from Yankee thraldom and impris onment, together with the magnificent present, actest the fact that you have not yet regretted

your choice. "My heart is made glad" when I thick of your g stant conduct at the memorable battle of Gettysburg, and our brave Anderson tells me that you were Romans at Funkstown, Campbell's Station, Knoxville. Bean's Station and Dandridge. Ob, that I could have been with you, to have shared your privations and to have leat a helping hand in repalling the detested Yankees. To-day I resume command of my brave men. A confidement of eight months in Yankee prigons has made me a better soldier and a more inveterate foo; for believe me when I say it is better to die than he corquered by such a people. Their object is spoir and your degradation. In a few days we will again hear the roar of cannon, and when engaged in that unequal contest, all that I have to ask, is to remember your wives, sisters and mothers, and let every bullet sound hoping that I may never loss your confidence, and that we may all survive this unnatural

war, I subscribe myself, Four friend, Col. Com'g 59th Ga. Reg.

the Yankoo lines. The enthusiasm of our men on the left was now unbounded. Liquit of the commanded the artillery, poured shell after shell into their retreating column. It will not create any gum, but win our away all gum that

OFFICE OF THE RICESON DE DANVILLE RAHERAD, J. May 20th, 1561. [

NOTICE, -la consequence of damage to one of the livinger on this road, the Way Present of the Control of the Way Present of the Way Presen I bridges on this road, the Way Passenger Trains will, fr in this date, run as follows: Leave Richmond tooday (Friday) and on Menday, at the usual hours, and every other only thereafter, unto turner

office.
The Through Passenger Trains will continue to run daily the usual your, 5:15 r. a. JAS. H. LESTER, may 20:01 Caseral Fexet Agent. "F. BLD HOSPITAL," STATTORD'S (LA.) BRIGADE, & Mis. SUSAN A THACKERY, Shiloh, Cummert and Co. New Jersey, "daptain J. . . THACKERY, Jork New Jersey containers, was crossisted in upper part of stoffach, at ded with a Carlettan hope, May 7th, 1881.

NOBE, UNRDIE, JR., Chapian 2d L., Infact.y. PERSONALS FOR THE SOUTHERN JOURNALS

[From the New York News, May 10.] Information wanted of Mr. BLIAS BENCHEN, late of

of the said E. Hen en will be charkfully reserved by h shrotter, a.O.S. H.S.O.HEN, No. 91 Bowery, New York city. 2 97 Southern papers pieuse copy.

To Mrs. GARRIE B. O'NEALE, Charlottesy, Re. Va.-It

Wanted-Information of ALFRED WM, KING, When Wasteri-information of ALFARD VALANCE when has been of from he was in Mobile harbor, on the runbeau zineth, belo, ging to the Southern Confederacy. Any information of the solid A. W. King will be thankfully received by his wife.

EARCHINA PFISTER KING.

No. 105 Nassau at., N. Y.

EFF Richmond and Mobile papers posses copy.

JOHN J. LAPPERTY.—I am well; also your Uncle John
JOHN J. LAPPERTY.—I am well; also your Uncle John
Vour Uncle George's sick. There are hoper

And family. Your Uncle George's sick. There are hopes of his recovery—a few days will decide.

Mrs. ROBERT MOT F, late of New Orleans, but when last Natchitoches, and ALEXANDEA G Mrs. ROBERT MOTT, late of New Orleans, our when his-heard from was at Natchitoches, and ALEXANDER G STEWART, probably near Goliach Tease, are instruced of the death of Mrs. Stewart, in Philadelphia, on the 19th of Starch. The last date from Mrs. Holt were to April 24,— She has been written to constantly. Mrs. Not desired the to send the children on to Palladelphia, where they will be cared for, as soon as possible. Cannot Alexander flad some method of communication with his brother it Wash-ington, who is extremely anxious to hear from him.

To E. M., Main street, Richmond, Va .- Your letter of 6th To E. M., Main street, Richmond, A. - Four tetre of our instant received yeaterday. It gave us great joy. Con gravulare Catharine Is. am for us. Tell her granding an swered her personal of last month in News, immediately Sorry she and not see it. I write her every week by flago truce. We are all well. I sent Maria a letter three weeks since about her children, who are in fine health.

Your affectionate

New York, April 21, 1861.

MRS. KATE POLIMANN, of Columbus, Miss., is requested by her Lusband, now in Europe, to leave as soon as possible for New Yors, on a riving at which place for her directions will be found with retrie & Co., No. 41 Park Place. Park Place.

7.07 The Richmond and Mobile papers, as also the Mississippian, are requested to copy the above.

Mississipplan, are requested to copy the above.

Dy THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA—
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereon, a vacancy has occured in the General Assembly of this State by the resignation of James II. Caroon, the the Sonator for the district composed of the counties of Frederick, Clarks and Warren, therefore, I. William Smith Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, on hereby proclams and sake known that election with be beind in the said counties as the burth Threaday is May next for a relation to did the vacancy aforesalt and the shorth of the said counties are hereby required to cause elections to be held in their respective counties on the day and for the purpose mentioned. Refarced from said counties, and character new in the mattary service, with also be adhared to vote. Official will annue folist to be opened in their respective minimary encomments according to tax.

Given under my bond as Governor, and under the County of the Loui Scal of the Commonwealth, at Richeller, and the Proposition of the Proposition of Rearch, in the year 1866.

Note that the Proposition of Rearch, in the year 1866.

Ry the decentage.

Shore-by of the Hommon wealth, rights-larter

\$\frac{5}{5}250\$ kEWARD.—Strayed or stolen from Headquarters Second Corps array Northern Virginia, on the night of the 14th instants a dark bay HORSE, rather short-jegged and Meav-bodied, with large head, which he carried well up, and with a small white streak down his forchead; moves finely, walks, trots and canters

ENTER FOR DUTOR RESERVED OFFICER. Because, May 6, 1004 No. 47. I

1. The following schedules of prices for articles named therein, adopted by commissioners appointed pursuant to law, for the State of Virginia, are announced for the information all concerned; and the special attention of officers and agents of the government is directed all concerned; and the special attention of officers and agents of the government is directed.

RICHMOND, VA. May 4th, 1864.

QUANTITY.

Hon, JAMES A. SERBOS : Sir-In reviewing the schedules of prices for May and June, we invited the co-ope-Sir-In reviewing the schedules of prices for May and June, we invited the co-ope- Payment of whatever are out may be assented to be made in the old is us of Treating region and aid of Mr. Wm. B. Harrison, and it is just to add that the schedules received to be made in the old is us of Treating region. the unanimous approval of the commissioners.

The following prices are to be the maximum rates to be paid for the arieles impressed in all places of sale, and when impressed on the farms or elsewhere the same cities and usual

prices are to be paid. Under existing circumstances we have deemed it not only just, but most likely to favor increased production, that producers in future should not be required to transport their surplus productions when impressed, but that the agents of the government should employ or impress the neighborhood or county wagons and teams to had all such articles, and so divide work between the owners of wagons and teams, as to be least prejudicial to those successfully

SCHEDULE A.

DESCRIPTION.

engaged in agriculture.

No. ARTICLES.

1	Whent	Prime	White or red	Per bus, of 60 lbs.	\$ 5 00 22 00
	Flour- Good	Fine Superfine		Per bbl of 196 "	25 00 25 00 26 50
		Extra Sup	nerfine		28 00
2	Corn	Family Prime	White or yollow	Per bus, of 56 "	4 (9)
	Unshelled corn	"	" "	" " 56 "	3 95 4 20
	Corn meal	Good	_	50	3 20
	Rya Classic looks	Prime		32	2 50
	Cleaned oats Wheat brau	Good		17	50)
	Shorts				70 90
	Brown stuff				1 40
	Ship stuff Bacon		Hog round	" pound	3 00
	Pork—salt				2 60
	" -fresh, fat and	good,	*	Per pound net weight,	2 25 3 00
16	Lard Horses and Mules Wool	First class Fair or Me	Artillery, &c.	Avge, price per head	500 00
		rino	Washed	Per pound	3 90
18	Wool	Fair or Me	Unwashed	*	2 00
19	Peas	Good	Unwashed	" bus.	12 00
	Beans				12 00
21	Potatoes	"	Irish		5 00
2.2	Do		Sweet		8 00
2.5	Onions Dried peaches	"	Pealed		8 (9)
	Dried peaches	"	Unpealed	44 44	4.50
26	Dried apples		Pealed	100 7	5 00 3 90
27	Hay, baled	"	Timothy or clover	" 100 De.	3 90 3 90
	Hay, "	"	Orch'd or herd grass		3 00
29	Hay, unbaled Sheaf oats baled	"	," :"	Per 100 lbs	4 40
31	" " unbaled	44		" "	3 50
	Blade fodder baled	**		**	3 90
33	" " unbaled	"		" "	3 60 2 60
	Shucks baled				1 70
35 36	" unbaled Wheat straw, baled	**			2 20
37	" " unbaled	***			1 30
38		"	Interior	" Head per month .	4 100
39	.	Superior .			5 00
41		Good	Near Cities		5 (0)
12		Superior	**		6 00
13	. "	First rate	Zi.	n n n n	5 00
	Salt	Good		" Bushel of 50 lbs " Pound	1 00
	Soap	***	Tallow	a count	3 00
	Vinegar		Cider	" Gallon	2 (0)
	Whiskey	44	Trade		10 00
	Sugar	**	Brown	" Pound " Gallon	25 60
	Molasers	"	New Orleans	" Gallon " Pound	20
51	Rice Coffee	**	Rio	" "	3 (9)
53		44	Trade		7 00
54	Vinegar	"	Manufactured	" Gallen	250 GU
55			No. 1 quality	" Ton	314 00
56 57		"	" 3 "		278 00
	Bloom Iron	**		14 44	716 00
	Smith's iron	Good	Round plate or bar	Per ton	1,030 00
60	Railroad iron,	"	17	" round	425 00 3 90
	Leather		Harness Sole	" pound	3 60
62		11	Upper		4 20
64		**	Gross weight	" 100 lbs	20 00
65		Superior			25 00 30 00
66		Good,		Nett per lla,	1 50
68	644	Fair		Per head	· 30 00
69			10 oz per yard	" yard	5 00
70		"	Pro mata as to greater	Width or weight	
		"	or less 20 oz per yard	Per yard	10 00
71		122	Pro rata as to greater	20. 3	
72		"	or less	Width or weight	0.0000000
73	Flannels 4		6 oz per yard	Per yard	> 4 00 1 11
71		" -	3 yards to the pontid		1 25
75	" sheetings 4-4		3 " " "		1 75
77	2244 60 50 60 60 60 60		6 oz per yard		1.50
78	" " I	. "	8 " " "		1 93 2 53
79	" tent cloths	rated cotto	10 oz to the yard n cloths, pro rata as to m	rester or less width or we	
	Army shora	erated cotto	a mount, pro raca as to g	" pair	1.3 .00.
	Shoe thread	44		" pound	2 00
3)	Wood socke for men	**	A.	" pair	1 25
-	Corntop fedder, bal'd			Per 100 lbs.,	1 50
35		, do		do do ,	2 40
87	Wheat chaff, baled, do do unbaled			do	1.50
	Sorghum molasses,	do.	2 / 2	Per gallon,	20 00
89	Pasturage for sheep,	do .	Interior,	Per head,	40 50
90		Superior, Firstrate,	do	do do	50
166.5	LAU UU				

In assessing the average value of first class artillery and wagon horses and mules at \$500, we designed that the term should be accepted and acted upon according to its obvious common sense import. In other words, that they should be selected, and then impressed accordingsense import. In other words, that they should be selected, and then impressed according to the Ablegdon, Dublin Depot, Lynchburg, by as their working qualities and adaptation to army-service, together with their intrinsic lows: Ablegdon, Dublin Depot, Lynchburg, by as their working qualities and adaptation to army-service, together with their intrinsic lows: Ablegdon, Dublin Depot, Lynchburg, by as their working qualities and adaptation to army-service, together with their intrinsic lows: Ablegdon, Dublin Depot, Lynchburg, by as their working qualities and adaptation to army-service, together with their intrinsic lows: Ablegdon, Dublin Depot, Lynchburg, by as their working qualities and adaptation to army-service, together with their intrinsic lows: Ablegdon, Dublin Depot, Lynchburg, by as their working qualities and adaptation to army-service, together with their intrinsic lows: Ablegdon, Dublin Depot, Lynchburg, by as their working qualities and adaptation to army-service, together with their intrinsic lows: Ablegdon, Dublin Depot, Lynchburg, by as their working qualities and adaptation to army-service, together with their intrinsic lows: value, would warrant a judicious purchaser in considering them as coming within the con-templation of the commissioners when they assessed the average value of such horses as the Government needed at \$500. But cases might arise, however, when the public exigencies would be so urgent as to demand that all horses at hand should be impressed. Yet, under report. would be so urgent as to demand that all norses at mand should be compressed. Fee, unreplandingly circumstances, when family or extra blooded horses, or broad neares of admitted high value are impressed, we respectfully suggest to the Sceretary of War to have instructions high value are impressed, we respectfully suggest to the scereary of war to nave instructions forwarded to the impressing efficers to propose and allow the owners to substitute in their steed each strong, sound and serviceable horses or mules as shall be considered and valued by competent and disinterested parties as first class artillary horses, or first class waron mules. The term average value per head is in contradistinction to a fixed and uniform price for each horse or mule. We supposed that in impressing a number of horses or mules, whether owned by several persons or one individual, that some might be estimated at \$300, of such troops, the penns where services, the

whether owned by several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be certifiated at the several persons or one individual, that some might be cert In illustration of our views, we will add, that a horse with only one eye sound, might, in all other respects, be classed as a first class artillery horse, yet the less of one eye would justly and considerably curtail his value. So a horse from 10 to 18 years of age might be deemed in all other particulars as a first class artillery horse, but of course, however efficient orable to render good service for a year or so, yet his advanced age would justly and materially

impair his value. Any horse, however he may approximate the standard of a first class artillery horse, must, according to deficiencies, fall below the maximum price; and as few, omparatively, come up to the standard, and, therefore, entitled to the maximum price, so, of comparatively, come up to the standard, and, therefore, outlines of the price should be proportionately reduced, as imperfections tion as they may have in their passented, place them below the standard of first class, &c.

JAMES L. KEMPER,
May 16—1w Brigadier General

SCHEDULE B.

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS, AND DRIVERS. QUANTITY & TIME. PRICE LAFOR. No. Per 100 pounds, \$ 1. Baling long forage 2. Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by Government 56 "
3. Hauling 4. Hauling grain "bush." " 5. Hire of two-horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner

G. Hire of same, rations furnished by the Government 7. Hire of four-horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner
8. Hire of same, rations furnished by the Government 9. Hire of six-horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner - 10. Hire of same, rations furnished by the Government - " " 11. Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,

12. Hire of same, rations furnished by the Government 13. Hiro of same, rations and clothing furnished by owner -13. Hire of same, rations furnished by the Government

15. Hire of teamsters, rations furnished by Government

16. Hire of laborer, clothing and rations furnished by Government,

16. Hire of laborer, clothing and rations furnished by Government,

17. Per year, 30 00 360 00 " by owner, " "
rations only furnished by Government, " " 19. Hire of ox carts, team and driver, rations furnished by owner, " day, 20. Hire of same, rations furnished by Government,

Upon farther consideration, we have concluded to value sheaf oats, hay and blade fedeler East of the Blue Ridge Mountains, when baled, at \$5.40 per 100 lbs., and unbaled at \$4.50 per 100 lbs., and shucks baled at \$3.90 per 100 lbs., and \$3.00 unbaled.

REVISION OF THE SCHEDULE FOR APRIL.

Since the adoption of our last Schedules for the months of February and March, the financial bills passed by Congress, taxing the currency, have seriously impaired the value of the like the months of Confederate Treasury notes. At this juncture large numbers of horses and mules were impressed and paid for in a currency which was in a few days thereafter to be taxed thirty-three and one-third per cent.

The Board of State Commissioners, having adjourned, and one of its members being out of the State, it could not be convened in time to review our schedules of prices. Under this state of facts, we have re-examined and re-erranged our tariff of prices so for more than 100 per Mixton to Cold Of the Cold of th

the State, it could not be convened in time to review our schedules of prices. Under this state of facts, we have re-examined and re-erranged our tariff of prices, so far as we have been advised of recent impressments, proposing, in this mode, to remedy any diminution of valuation which may have resulted from the action of Congress upon the currency. There brigade camped on the place of a man in moderate effects, walks, trots and canters which even the sight years old.

Any one returning bin to Lieut Gen. Ewell or to Dr. F. Whether the parties appeal to our Board or not; and the impressed horses or mules to the owner and told him that he had no axes in imaging the publication of the work of the which even the North have as yet no transfation. The which the which the which have a yet no transfation that the North have as yet no transfation. The which the which have a yet no transfation that the North have a yet no transfation. The which the which have a yet no fore, we assess the average value of artillery or wagon horses or mules, impressed since the passage of the currency bill of the 17th February last, at \$600. This award will entitle each

lowing to each remot second and think horses or mules made our average appealment of 2000 medium valuation. This, then, went medium valuation.

maximum price of \$800, and a minutaness
of \$100, making \$600 and a recruipe price—too
allowing more for first close horses or males,
and proportionally less for the inferences they may full below the grade of fire as circulated before the 1st of April, or of We respectfully offer the accompanying schedules A and B, with the understanding that the new issue, but with a deduction in an the prices are to remain for the months of May and June, unless in the interval it cases of thirty-three and one-third percent should be deemed necessary to modify them.

E. W. HUBARA FORT, GIBPONSY E. HARRISON Com're of appraisem's for the State of Va. approximate S. COUPOR. (Signal)

Adi't A Irsp'r. Ger

the Board of Commissioners should be all dressed to D. Saunders Challen, Scribbay a the Board of Commissioners of the Sec-Virginia, Richmond, Va.
May 7 1 - Sentinet copy one week. AJT, AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE

RICHMOND, Vs., May IT, 1848 SPECIAL ORDERS, 1 No. 114. X Florer XVIII. The providence of paragraph X, 6 O, No. 44 Current Series, possible " The issues of bruge to the private anim " of efficers stationed at puts in Virginia a

"North Carolina, are hereby restricted such aritmals cutified to i rage as the "mandants of sheet posts shall cortify to absolutely to cossary to the discharge " official ducies of these officers—in no c " cer."
" Mill effal shall be used at the pests w

"it can be procured, and in the absen-this, the grain ration shall not exe-" (6) pounds of cors or its equivale Thelled outs.

Whenever provide the core table of

" he converted into total, and tell walk
" long forage as charted had.
" The ration of long totage shall not as:
" rine (9) pounds of long, or its equivalent straw, which is to be used in at-"long as the same can be pround in "cient quantities," are extended so as to brace all posts east of the Mississippi site. By command of the Secretary of War.

JOHN W. RIELY. Ass': Ani': 'ien' ABJT & INSP'R GENERAL'S OFFI LICUMOND, May 16th, 1854.

SPECIAL ORDERS, [No. 113. L. Brigarier General James L. Kemper take immediate command of the Re-Forces of the State of Virginia. He will eplete their organization, and place there once in service. To this end, he is notice. to employ all E. tolling, Officers, who are hely directed to obey his instructions. He establish his Headquarters at such pair he may doen host.
Officers of the Quartermoster, Commission

Ordnance and Medical Departments are quired to furni h ail necessary is difficulties Ali Officers from the State of Vincinia the Invalid Corps, and such of the Roma Forces as are foramy reason mas igned, w immediately report to General Kemper, who authorized to assign them temperately to decwith the Reserves.
By a mand of the Servence of War.

Jone V. Reer. BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION Earthing officers in the State of Vir will chey such instructeus as may dressed to them by Brig. Gen Kampet of matter indicated for Special Orders !

The commandant of conscripts to the of Virginia will forthwith is no such a tions to his theers as will insure the t Jones S. Parson Colonel and Superistrad of

Adjutant and Inspector Constalls

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE OF STATE OF VA. Richmond, May 103, 1801. GENERAL ORDERS, N .. 1. I. In pursuance of paragraph I of S

Orders, No. 113 I hereby as and during of the Reserve Forces of Virginia, all Headquarters in the city of Richmond a otherwise announced.

11. The R-serve Tro persistently are said 1 will, immediately upon the receive of Order, proceed by companies to such a

the places of rendezvous hereing or tentus may be most necessible, and the Comcommanding are hereby especially blan with the duty of ascending their comments with the duty of ascending their comments with the atmost despatch.

III. The men composing the firster, V r in counties in which their organization is not been already affected, will in soft prompily at their respective Court Henry where they will at once be organized by a first their respective forms.

50 Enrading officers, and immediately there... 50 the companies so organized will proceed such point of rendezvous as may be and venient of access.

IV. The established places of recelin the State of Virginia are annous cut as I lung and Richmond, where object of the command will be found, to whose they's I

V. Companies or detaches to of the serve forces already on duty quarting bold lines of communication, A.s., will no affected by this orders they will east

active service in the field, are advised of the propriety of providing themselves with him to ets, subsistence, &c , until arrangement com be made for their regular sopidy; and housmuch as delay may be incarred in their being furnished with arms, it is a greatly or joi of upon all to bring with them to there to neez your such serviceable firearms and annount

May 16—1w Unigadier General

Y ANY SD-A HOUSE.—Any person barring a tunal YY house, of from the tribute recent, to not to reasonable teams, cat obtain a term, by solds said. "It at this office, statics, terms. Soc. or by applying. Inthe iff WANTED To purchase any quantity of Control
Rams, or Bangion Texts, Martin Francisco,
OLD ROPE, DANAGED Corres, A.C., lowersee, in the start paper.

His feel raises given, on application at this only mind for

WANTED. The subscribers which to provide a four period, Breater, Romerous, Long Pouler and a half for said, can abtuin a fair print for it by commonwith an TYLER & ALLIEU Baudier Office, Suchemon WANTAG-A STEAM BOILER, Zo. Lorder to [7] harac power, by a purcumer will will say aired, or trade a bolice of twenty house power.

WASTED.—To purchase, let so of rout a bottle.
Main afree, however the applicational indication and a street. Applied CHIS OFFICE.

OFFICE OLD DOMINGOS TRAININGS OF THE BUSS OF THE CHIT OF RESERVED.

BY S. MUHERACK. From the Ge man by A. Lev. Clistical Co.

T e publisher has su ceeded only by extraordinal efforts in accomplishing the publication of the work, which even the North have as yet no translation. Moreover, the supplies of the control of the control